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12. *Burials*.—The body of anyone dead from smallpox must be prepared, and the funeral must be conducted under the immediate supervision of the local health authorities or of their duly authorized representatives. The body must be wrapped in a sheet soaked in a disinfectant, then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must not be opened under any pretext whatsoever. Disposal of the remains must be effected within 24 hours, and none other than the undertaker and his assistants shall be permitted to take any part in such disposition. Attendance of the public, relatives, or friends at the funeral is strictly forbidden.

13. *Deliveries of groceries and other necessities*.—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Milk may be delivered in bottles only. No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever, including mail, may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine or before disinfection. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after disinfection they must be sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities.

**Scarlet Fever—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—School Attendance—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 16, 1915.)**

1. *Reports*.—Every physician, attendant, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) must immediately report the same to the local health authorities.

All local health authorities upon being advised of a case of scarlet fever must immediately report the same to the State board of health on the form provided for that purpose.

2. *Placarding*.—Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) is reported to the local health authorities, they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with boldface type, at least the following: "Scarlet fever" in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "Keep out" in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the local health authorities or the duly authorized representatives of the State board of health is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine of patient*.—All cases of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) must be quarantined for at least five weeks. Quarantine must not be raised, however, until desquamation (peeling) and all infectious discharges from nose and ears have entirely ceased and the acute inflammation of the tonsils has disappeared, and the premises have been thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. All persons continuing to reside on the infected premises shall be confined to the infected building, house, or apartment until quarantine has been raised, excepting as hereinafter provided.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and the representative of the State board of health may be permitted to enter or leave the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The nursing attendant may leave the premises only in cases of absolute necessity.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant must always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

4. *Quarantine of exposures*.—Adult members of the family may be removed from the infected premises upon permission granted by the health officer, and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, provided that they do not again enter the infected premises or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant, such adults, ex-

cepting school teachers, may go about their necessary business. School teachers, so removed, must not return to their schools until one week after such removal.

Children who previously have had the disease, such fact being certified to by the physician who attended the case, may be removed from the infected premises upon permission granted by the local health officer, and after careful disinfection of person and clothing, and provided that they do not again enter the infected premises or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant, they need not be quarantined.

Children of a family in which a case of scarlet fever exists, and who have not had the disease may be removed from the infected premises upon permission granted by the health officer, after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may be removed only to premises upon which none but adults and nonsusceptible children reside, and must be confined to the premises (in the house) for one week from date of removal, during which period they must be kept under close observation, and no children shall be permitted to visit or otherwise come in contact with them during this period. They must not return to the infected premises or come in contact in any way with the patient or attendant, until quarantine has been terminated.

All children who have not had the disease who continue to reside on the infected premises must be held under close observation for at least one week following termination of the last case on the premises.

5. *Removals.*—No person, patient or exposure, and no article of any kind whatsoever, shall be removed from premises upon which a case of scarlet fever has been found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authorities of the State board of health, and then only after strictly complying with the provisions of these rules. Under no circumstances shall permission be granted for removal of any person or article from premises upon which a case of scarlet fever has been found to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled, until quarantine has been properly terminated, and then only upon permission of the local health authorities or the State board of health.

No person affected with or exposed to scarlet fever shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which he is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the State board of health.

6. *Exclusion from the schools.*—All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools during the period of quarantine and for at least one week following date of raising of quarantine.

Nonsusceptible children, immune because of a previous attack of the disease, and who have been removed from the infected premises, may be permitted to attend school provided that a physician certifies that he has personal knowledge that they have had scarlet fever, and provided that their persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected upon removal from the infected premises.

All susceptible children who have been exposed to the disease who have been removed from the infected premises, in accordance with the provisions of rule 4, must be excluded from the schools for at least one week from date of last exposure.

The patient must be excluded from the schools for at least one week after quarantine is raised.

School teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building, who have been exposed to scarlet fever must be excluded from the school building and grounds for a period of one week following date of last exposure and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

7. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs is either produced, handled, or sold, the sale, exchange, or distribution in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, any milk products or other foodstuffs until the case has been terminated by

removal, recovery, or death, and the premises and contents and all utensils are thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health authorities, is prohibited: *Provided*, That in the event of scarlet fever occurring on a dairy farm, the live stock only may be removed to some other premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the local health authorities or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case is terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises are thoroughly disinfected, unless the premises are so constructed that that part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the local health authorities, from the store and unless the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter that part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patient, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises.

8. *Deliveries of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Wherever practicable milk must be delivered in bottles. Where milk can not be delivered in bottles the householder must place a thoroughly sterile container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk at some convenient place outside the house, out of reach of dogs or cats. The milkman shall place the milk therein without handling the receiving container. No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised they must be sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities. Mail must not be taken from the quarantined premises during the period of quarantine.

9. *Disinfection.*—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless in the opinion of the local health authorities such may be done without danger of the spread of the disease.

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patient are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and school books must not be returned; they must be burned.

Bed and body linen which has been in contact with the patient and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient must be immersed for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

No article of clothing or other article may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing unless previously disinfected by immersion for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant and the approval of the local health authorities has been obtained.

House animals, such as cats, dogs, or any other household pets, must be strictly excluded from the infected building, house, or flat during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals which have been in contact with the patient must be subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from the infected building, house, or flat and must not be permitted to reenter the same. Such animals must then be confined in an outbuilding. Dogs and cats running at large should be destroyed.

Before quarantine is raised the infected premises and all articles of furniture and clothing therein must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the local health authorities in a manner approved by the State board of health.

Immediately before disinfection of the premises the patient must be given an antiseptic bath under the direction of the physician, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp. (An appropriate antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two bichloride of mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.) After bathing the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet handed from without, step into a non-infected room, and dress in clothing which has been disinfected.

10. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not be again opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are strictly prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person have first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the remains to the grave may do so, provided that they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of anyone dead from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

**Measles—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Attendance at Public Gatherings—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 16, 1915.)**

1. *Reports.*—Every physician, attendant, parent, householder or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of measles must immediately report the same to the local health authorities.

All local health authorities who have been advised of cases of measles shall report the same to the State board of health on a form provided for that purpose.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of measles is reported to the local health authorities, they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with boldface type, at least the following: "Measles" in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "keep out" in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the local health authorities or the duly authorized representative of the State board of health is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine.*—The patient should be confined to one well ventilated room, screened against flies and similar insects, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. No persons, except the necessary attendants, should come in contact with the patient.

No person affected with measles shall be removed from the premises upon which he resides unless consent to such removal be given by the health authorities.

Children and susceptible adults must not visit the infected premises. Adults who have had the disease may, if necessary, enter the infected premises but they must not enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient or attendant.